FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED BY BTA

AU151914 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 83 (BTA) -- Mr Yasir 'Arafat assessed his Bulgarian visit as important. This is a visit to a friendly country in a very difficult and fateful moment for the Palestinian problem under the conditions of the Middle East crisis, he said at a press conference here.

Stressing the upward development of the relations between the Bulgarian people and the Palestinian people, Mr Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that these relations were connected with Bulgaria's unfailingly demonstrated principled positions. He recalled also that Mr Todor Zhivkov was the first leader of a socialist country who he had met years ago.

The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization said that at this meeting today with Mr Todor Zhivkov, the two discussed the Palestine and the Middle East problem, some international issues and questions of mutual interest.

Condemning the U.S.A.-backed Israeli actions against the Palestine and the Lebanese people, he asked what has happened with the American-promised terms for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops. Mr Yasir 'Arafat rejected the Reagan plan as a plan uncorresponding to the lawful rights of the Palestinian people as they were acknowledged by international law, acknowledged also by the United Nations Organization.

"I would like to say that there is no force in the world capable of forcing the Palestinian people to surrender. What we were robbed of militarily in the 88 days of the latest aggression, shall never be taken from us politically, he said.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat said that if the firmness and the heroism of the fighters of the allied Palestinian and Lebanese forces in the battles in Lebanon and in Beirut were considered as one of the miracles of the Palestinian revolution, then after their withdrawal from Beirut, a second miracle was achieved. This was the speed with which they succeeded in reorganizing their ranks, including the restoration of all centers of informational, cultural, scientific, medical, teaching, along with the good reorganization of the armed forces.

He said that he backed the idea of convening a meeting to be attended by representatives of all the parties concerned at which to arrive at a just, complete and lawful solution to the Middle East problem. And in the light of this idea the guest gave a high evaluation to the initiative of Leonid Brezhnev for the resolution of the Middle East question. Mr Yasir 'Arafat said he also held in high esteem the latest Soviet declaration on the Middle East.

Departure Announced

AU151910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left our country tonight after paying an official working visit at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. At Sofia airport Yasir 'Arafat was seen off by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Dimitur Stanishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and other officials.

BILAK WELCOMES 'ARAFAT ON ARRIVAL IN PRAGUE

LD181134 Prague CTK in English 1058 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Prague -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived here Monday at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president. Yasir 'Arafat was welcomed by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN, MET BY JAKES

LD170203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which was taking part in the international scientific conference to mark the 165th anniversary of the birth and 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, returned to Prague today from Berlin. The other members of the delegation were Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Zdenek Snitil, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee. GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia Helmut Ziebart was also present.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN KUALA LUMPUR

LD171951 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Malaysia -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, gave a press conference in Kuala Lumpur at the end of his official friendly visit to Malaysia. He briefed journalists on the results of talks with representatives of the country. He described the progress and the conclusions of the talks as very good, above all because they provided the possibility for detailed discussion of a number of questions about the development of bilateral relations and broadly to assess the key problems of the international situation. Bohuslav Chnoupek also briefed the journalists on some interesting possibilities for further broadening Czechoslovak-Malaysian cooperation in many spheres. He stressed Czechoslovakia's support for the conclusions of the February summit conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and the extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of these Indochinese countries held on 12 April.

CPCZ CONGRESSES MEET THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD162200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Under the slogan, "All strength of the party and the people for the fulfillment of the program of the 16th CPCZ congress," 2-day party conferences started today in 62 districts of our republic and in the municipal districts of Prague and Bratislava. These are an important event in the life of the party and the whole of our society. Their deliberation follows the annual membership meetings of the party's primary organizations, enterprises, and all-workers local and municipal conferences.

The district and municipal district conferences aim to develop and further strengthen the positive features that characterized these recent deliberations of Communists and to mobilize forces for the fulfillment of the program for building an advanced socialist society. The conferences are being attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee. Members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee are at the head of the delegations at the following conferences: Peter Colotka in Cadca District, Alois Indra in Vsetin District, Antonin Kapek in Prague 5 Municipal District, Josef Kempny in Melnik District, Josef Korcak in Kolin District, and Jozef Lenart in Trencin District.

Kiloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, is attending a district party conference in Humenne.

Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee are heading delegations at the following conferences: Mikulas Beno in Gottwaldov District, Frantisek Pitra in Pisek District, and Jindrich Polednik in Pardubice District.

Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, heads a delegation in Jablonec District and Nisou District; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, is in Mlada Boleslav District.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegations in other districts and municipal districts are headed by members and candidate members of the party's Central Committee, heads of individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPSL Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

Reports delivered at the conferences have critically assessed the results attained since the last conference and dealt with the principal tasks of the district and municipal district party organizations in the implementation of the program set by the 16th CPCZ congress for the coming period.

The discussion has also been characterized by a critical look at the results of work, sober assessment of the successes achieved and specific highlights of problems and possibilities of resolving them. The delegates have paid a great deal of attention to securing the tasks of the state plan in the current year and in the remaining years of the 7th 5-year plan by raising the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work, more effective application of the results of scientific and technological development, and deepening international socialist integration.

With a high degree of responsibility for the social and economic program for building an advanced socialist society, Communists have concerned themselves with the issues of planning and working discipline and with the securing and fulfillment of party resolutions Delegates also have spoken about improvement in the work of the national committees, broadening of citizens' participation in administration and management, improvement of services for the population and improvement of living conditions. They have also pondered ways of further improving the quality of ideological, political-educational and mass-political work; deepening the party's leading role; increasing the effectiveness of directional and organizational work; perfecting internal life; strengthening the membership base; and applying the cadre policy.

The heads of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee who spoke during the debate have noted that the results we achieved during first 2 years of the 7th 5-year plan have confirmed the correctness of the course embarked upon and the necessity of pushing through more resolutely the strategic line of the intensification of the national economy.

They have stressed that the efforts of party bodies and organizations must be directed toward achieving a consistent fulfillment of the plan in the current year as well as in the remaining years of the 7th 5-year plan, in which the social and economic program for building an advanced socialist society was elaborated and solidified.

The state plan for the current year aims to maintain and to improve further the quality of the attained living standards and social guarantees; to strengthen the balanced state of the Czechoslovak economy, including external relations; and to restore the dynamism of production and the growth of the national income.

They recalled that reserves still exist, especially in the more flexible adaptation of the structure of production to the requirements of foreign and domestic markets, the realization of the tasks in capital investment, the increase of agricultural production, and the more effective utilization of all kinds of fuels, energy, metals, raw and other materials. Everywhere one must proceed from the premise that the satisfaction of the needs of our people and the whole of society depends on the results achieved.

The heads of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee went on to stress at the conferences that securing the economic tasks on all sectors is indivisibly connected with the consistant application of the measures to improve the system of the planned management and with timely and responsible decision-making. In all segments of management and at all workplaces, it is necessary to strengthen planning and working discipline, secure and fulfill party and government resolutions and forestall shortcomings. This requires the orientation of party work on principle economic tasks, the consistent and comprehensive application in party organizations of the right to exercise control over economic management, the increase of demands on managerial workers, the increase of personal examples of Communists, the encouragement of purposeful and direct working people's initiative toward key aspects, and the further strengthening of the role of primary organizations as the foundation of the party and the political core of the working collectives.

They also said during the debate that together with the securing of the economic tasks it is essential to place in the forefront the demand for the further improvement in the quality of ideological, political-educational, and mass-political work -- linking it closely with practice and with the topical tasks of internal and external party policy. It is necessary to direct it purposefully toward explaining the current stage of world development and to orientate it to lead working people to adopt a scientific world outlook, deepen their socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism, and lead to their active, everyday honest work for the further flourishing of our homeland and the consolidation of the positions of socialism, progress, and world peace.

The heads of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee went on to recall that an important condition of our future successful course of action is purposefully combining the efforts of the state, economic, and social bodies and organizations of the national front; all segments of the political system; and the activity of the working collectives toward the consistant fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. In line with the conclusions of the 6th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, it is essential to improve systematically the work of the national committees on all levels and to broaden people's participation in administration and management and in the fulfillment of election programs. It is necessary to proceed more resolutely in carrying out the intentions to improve the quality of services for the population.

A key prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of the political, economic, and ideological-education tasks is further deepening the leading role of the party, its links with the people; and increasing the effectiveness of its work and the capacity of all its bodies and organizations to carry out the party's policy and resolutions.

The heads of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee also recalled that the world is currently going through a very complicated period. The policy of confrontation pursued by the ruling circles of the United States and the NATO countries is directed primarily against the countries of real socialism and constitutes a serious threat to peace and a danger to all nations. They stressed that our firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community is a reliable guarantee of a life in peace, a shield ensuring our security, independence and national liberty.

The heads of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee who spoke during today's debates at party conferences praised the joint peace efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and singled out the importance and topicality of the Political Declaration adopted at the beginning of the year at the meeting in Prague of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

This was a report on today's district and municipal conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL.

EXCHANGE OF TU MEMBERSHIP CARDS APPROVED

AU151217 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Prague, 13 Apr (CTK) -- This Wednesday the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] discussed in Prague the proposal on ensuring the exchange of Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's [ROH] membership cards, which will be carried out in 1983. The Presidium also approved the political-organizational ensurance of the exchange of membership cards for persons in higher trade union bodies. The exchange of membership cards will be concluded by a festive presentation of these cards in the ROH factory organizations during December and January member meetings.

The URO Presidium took note of the evaluation of activities within the campaign "For Developing Socialist Education in Basic ROH Organizations From 1979 Onward" And approved the resolution on the development of this campaign after the 10th all-trade union congress; it passed the methodological instructions for the schooling of functionaries and for the political and economic education of ROH members in the school year 1983-84; took note of the report on the social control of adherence to the labor code regulations; and approved the draft executive plan for the ROH's capital construction in 1983.

BRIEFS

ATHENS PRESS AGREEMENT -- Prague [no dateline as received] -- An agreement on cooperation between the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, C.T.K., And the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY, A.N.A., was signed here on Friday by General Director of C.T.K. Otakar Svercina and General Director of A.N.A. Andreas Christodoulides [spelling of name as received]. Under the agreement, the two agencies will exchange their news service and bulletins, and will assist correspondents of the partner agency in their countries. Present at the signing of the agreement were Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department head Otto Cmolik, and Greek Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Leonidhas P. Mavromikhalis. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 15 Apr 83 LD]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF KARL MARX CONFERENCE

Lao Delegate's Address

LD151752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0927 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- Speaking at the international Karl Marx conference, Phoumi Vongvichit [Lao deputy prime minister] described it as an excellent opportunity for contacts between the delegations of various parties and for an exchange of experience gained in the development of their countries and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party holds in high esteem Marx and Engels, who developed a revolutionary theory valid for all peoples, and for Lenin who applied it with creative spirit. The coming into being of the USSR opened up for the oppressed peoples the path to the liberation of their countries and to their own liberation in order to advance toward socialism after that, the speaker said. Marxism-Leninism shows that only the liberation and independence of all countries in the world extends the possibility to all peoples to regain equality, justice, and prosperity and to consolidate world peace.

Phoumi Vongvichit recalled that Ho Chi Minh brought Marxism-Leninism to Indochina in the thirties and founded the Communist Party of Indochina with members linked in the spirit of solidarity from Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. Together they waged the struggle for national liberation against colonialism. It was this party that in 1955 gave way to the Lao party, which in 1972 set itself the task of pursuing the struggle until the people's assumption of power, and to guide Laos directly onto the path of socialism while bypassing capitalist development. With the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic which was made possible in 1975 at the end of long struggles, the aim of the struggle for national liberation had been achieved. Since that time the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has been in the forefront as the leader of the revolution, the speaker emphasized. Thus, the country can fully live up to its role as an outpost of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia. Laos sees Marxism-Leninism as the best way to socialism and is firmly resolved to rely on the socialist countries, whose peace initiatives it supports to the full. The shining ideas of Marxism-Leninism have helped the party to remain on the correct path at all times.

Speech by Kampuchea's Chea Sim

LD151944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- Speaking at the international Karl Marx conference Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Council of the United Front for National Construction and Defense, said that the scientific conference is taking place at a time when the international situation was deteriorating as a result of the war-hungary policy of imperialism. In view of this situation, there is no more important task than to safeguard peace and halt the arms race in order to avert a nuclear world catastrophe. The speaker referred to the latest Soviet initiatives, which are a further demonstration of the USSR's desire for peace, and welcomed the proposals submitted in the Prague declaration.

Peace is the common concern of all humanity, in Europe, in Asia, and throughout the world, said Chea Sim, who dealt in detail with the situation in and around Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party is determined to gradually construct socialism in Kampuchea, where the legacy of Karl Marx has been a source of inspiration and experience. During their years of domination, the Pol Pot clique destroyed all the achievements of the revolution. During the difficult reconstruction period, the people have been able to depend on the aid and support of the parties and peoples of the socialist fraternal countries. Life in Kampuchea has already stabilized and is making progress.

In his speech Chea Sim referred to the situation in Southeast Asia. He said that, in view of the successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in all spheres, attempts are being made to reverse the present situation in Kampuchea. Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos are willing to negotiate with ASEAN on transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation. The statement of the summit conference of the three parties and states in Vientiane is new proof of the desire of the three peoples to maintain normal relations with the PRC on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Chea Sim referred to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between his country and the GDR and expressed his conviction that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the parties and governments would continue to develop and strengthen. He thanked the SED, the government, and the people of the GDR for their active support.

## Address by CPCZ's Bilak

LD161517 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- At the international conference on Karl Marx, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed that in the struggle for a new society, the more each party uses the experience gained from the international revolutionary and liberation movement and the more it can base itself on internationalist solidarity, the greater its success will be. The speaker described the Great October Socialist Revolution and the founding of the USSR as the greatest triumphs of Karl Marx. Experiences in the revolutionary struggles and in the creative work in the construction of socialism prove that in all situations, though they often vary considerably, the existence of the revolutionary party is indispensable. What matters is to not foist an ideological model on someone, Bilak said. At the same time he rejected the view that the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin have already lost their revolutionary force and that they are exhausted as a source of inspiration. This is profoundly wrong.

Just as there is no river without a source, no revolutionary movement can exist without its ideological source -- the theory of Marxism-Leninism. If on the path of the construction of the new society there are difficulties and failures, then it is certainly not because this theory is being applied. Rather it is due to the inadequate capacities for the creative and consistent application of the theory.

The CPCZ works on the assumption that the Marxist method is not compatible with any kind of rigidity and schematism. As one of the significant successes of the CSSR Vasil Bilak mentioned that the country's industry now produces as much in 1 month as capitalist Czechoslovakia did in 1 year.

The speaker called the preparation for a nuclear war the greatest crime of modern imperialism. Today there is really no more urgent and important task than the thwarting of these horrific plans of the most reactionary forces of imperialism. The Prague declaration by the Warsaw Pact bears witness to the determined peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

MTI: Sarlos Address

LD172003 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, GDR, April 15 (MTI) -- One of the speakers at the conference on Marx in Berlin, capital of the GDR, on Friday was Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation. He said that "although there may be different ideological interpretations of Marx's vast body of works, there is no denial of his great scholarly accomplishment nor can the massive international revolutionary process that Marx started be reversed.

"The world has undergone profound changes over the last hundred years, in which period Marx's ingenious ideas have played an eminent part. Engels was Marx's renowned collaborator in the elaboration of the Marxist theory and in guiding the revolutionary movement. Lenin preserved the essence of Marx's ideas and adapted them to formulate the strategy and tactics of the fight against the monopoly capital of his time.

"After Lenin, Marxist theory has further developed as it has drawn the necessary conclusions from social processes, and the successes and failures of the international working-class movement. Hence the cardinal principle of the international communist movement now remains that each Marxist party is in itself responsible for the elaboration of its strategy and tactics with due consideration given to common interests. The principle is asserted in the practice of the socialist countries. The socialist countries obviously differ in the pace, characteristics and content of their development. The universal validity of the Marxist ideas, the universal laws of socialism take shape and assert themselves through these national characteristics.

"It is therefore of utmost importance that the parties working in the socialist and the capitalist countries should continuously and thoroughly study one another's experiences. Today the first priority of Marxist-Leninist theory is to keep an open mind to progressive ideas and to make itself ready to process new trends and tendencies."

Istvan Sarlos continued: "The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party proudly declares itself a Marxist-Leninist party. It was on this theoretical basis in 1956 that it was ready for renewal and succeeded in elaborating the strategy of the construction of socialism, a strategy that is still valid in its fundamental principles and basic features. History has taught us that the party must reject both dogmatic ossification and revisionism in the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of different ideological viewpoints. Our party has always regarded the strategy of this double-fronted fight as a guarantee of internal unity. The party is aware that this unity has to be strengthened whenever society faces momentous tasks," the Hungarian delegate said.

"We have realized that only that programme is right and useful that the working class, the masses of people, are ready to support and follow. It is our conviction that socialism with the party as the vanguard is being built as the joint effort of all the people. The greatest danger that a ruling Marxist party may be threatened with is the pursuance of a voluntaristic and subjectivistic line because by doing that it loses its mass basis and therefore risks the cause of socialism in that country. In fact, in that case it also harms the rest of the communist parties and weakens the position of the entire international working-class movement and of the other forces of progress.

"The ideologues and politicians of the 'enemy' camp have attempted to ignore, refute, distort, dislocate or even possess Marxist ideals since the very beginning.

Ever since the socialist countries came into being, they have talked of the obsoleteness of Marxist socialism, declared that it has been distorted and that the socialist social system is in a terminal crisis. Whenever there are real difficulties in the socialist development, the otherwise persistent attacks on the movement suddenly escalate.

"Marx never had idealistic views of the future but expected a difficult and long historical struggle. His prophesy has been borne out by history. It has been proved that the struggle for the construction of the new society can only be achieved in a long historical period in which backwardness has to be eliminated and new contradictions surmounted.

Address by PDPA's Barialay

LD161520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1114 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, said on Saturday, at the international scientific conference in Berlin that Marxism-Leninism objectively demonstrated its perfection and universal nature. "The founding and the successful activity of the PDPA are convincing demonstration of the fact that even under the conditions of a dated social-economic formation it is possible effectively to apply Marxism-Leninism."

Mankind is proceeding with sure and resolute steps along the path designated by Marx, which was first embarked upon with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party. "For us revolutionaries in Afghanistan the statements by Marx and Engels on the liberation struggle are of great importance for the peoples in our region."

The speaker continued: "With the continuation of the victorious April Revolution in Afghanistan the remnants of the feudal and prefeudal orders have been eliminated and revolutionary national-democratic transformation has been implemented, which spares us the long, painful, and miserable path of capitalist development and opens up the clear perspective of socialism. All our efforts are directed toward the creation of the material-technical basis of socialism." In this the PDPA regards careful attention to specific characteristics as a fundamental condition for the implementation of the universal teachings.

The PDPA bases its activities on the unshakable foundations of the creative ideas of Marx and Engels and on experiences in the realization of this great legacy. "This is also confirmed by the Soviet Union's consistent and truly internationalist policy toward Afghanistan." Afghanistan's economic achievements would be much greater if the undeclared war against the country did not persist, Barialay stressed. The economy has, as a result, incurred damage of over 24 billion afghanis, which has a negative effect on the living conditions of the people.

Mahmud Barialay referred to the further strengthening of revolutionary power and the consolidation of the unity of the country's national and patriotic forces, the increasing isolation of the counterrevolutionary forces, and the elimination of great bases of the counterrevolution. "The meeting of over 300 armed group leaders, who recognize the futile nature of their activities and the correctness of the stance of the party and the revolutionary state and who have reached agreement with us is a clear expression of the defeat of the counterrevolutionary forces in our country. It is time that those who are plotting their dirty plans outside Afghanistan's borders also recognize the futility of such actions."

The speaker underlined the principled stance, as contained in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's [DRA] proposals on normalizing the situation around Afghanistan. "Once again we state that the question at stake is the problem that has arisen around Afghanistan and not the problem of Afghanistan's internal development, which is the sovereign right of our people and our revolutionary government." The selfless and fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is a vital source for increasing the DRA's strength and power.

## Honecker's Closing Speech

LD161937 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, made the following closing speech at the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" on Saturday:

Dear comrades, dear friends, esteemed guests:

We have reached the end of the list of speakers. All delegations which wanted to speak have done so. Allow me to make a few closing remarks.

Our conference is about to end. All of us are certainly deeply impressed at its course. In 6 days of hard work we have held a frank and extensive exchange of views in which 140 participants have spoken. The knowledge and experience conveyed in this context have strengthened all of us in our knowledge that mankind is definitely in a position to fulfill the tasks set in the struggle for peace and social progress. Thus our conference has been a significant event which will provide this struggle in the east and the west, in the north and the south with further impetus.

It was in Karl Marx's spirit that we dealt with the main problems of our times on which the future of human civilization depends. To solve these problems is, as was rightly stressed at the conference, our sacred duty. One certainly could not honor Karl Marx better than by fighting consistently for peace against the preparation of a nuclear war and for social progress of peoples. Our conference, it was stressed in the debate, proved to be timely. It was, I can surely say, devoted to the personality, the life work, the great cause of Karl Marx.

As we opened our conference we were deeply moved that so many friends, comrades-in-arms, and guests from all over the world had come to Berlin to honor the founder of scientific socialism and the international workers' movement, the great thinker and revolutionary Karl Marx. A total of 145 communist and workers' parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national revolutionary parties, and liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties from 111 countries took part in this international forum. This made possible a creative dialogue with exceptional breadth and diversity at the meeting. Readiness to discuss problems openly, above all with the aim to protect the earth on which we live from nuclear destruction, was pronounced.

Theoretical and political insights and many new experiences acquired in the struggles of our times and which are useful for the progressive forces of the world were discussed at the conference. In this context it was proved that different concepts which exist in one respect or another represent no obstacle for joint action in questions concerning peace and social progress and the vital interests of mankind.

I feel a particular urge to convey the cordial thanks of the SED Central Committee to the delegations present here for their participation, their statements, their significant work, their great contribution to the success of the international conference.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, the last quarter of the 20th century makes it impressively evident that the ideas with which Karl Marx and his comrade-in-arms Friedrich Engels charted the course towards an existence without exploitation of man by man, towards freedom and independence of peoples, towards peace and social progress, are more alive than ever. It has been convincingly demonstrated that Karl Marx's teaching, as its great continuer Vladimir Ilich Lenin noted, is not dogma but guidance to action, that it constantly incorporates fresh knowledge which arises during the creative application under given specific conditions.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism the working class and its party, together with all working people, are successfully creating a world of true human dignity in the countries of real socialism. Inspired by the triumphant progress of socialism, the peoples of different continents are striving for national and social liberation, are taking matters into their own hands and are defending their sovereignty and freedom.

The worldwide historical influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the fact that the Soviet Union exists and is continually strengthened, the fact that socialism has become a world system and that its international influence is growing ever greater is -- as was rightly stated in the discussion -- of decisive importance for the history of mankind. Imperialism has lost its former hegemony forever, even though, as is known, it is making great efforts to reimpose its domination over the peoples. During the conference these dialectical processes were profundly and vividly illustrated from many aspects.

When Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published the "Communist Party Manifesto" they concluded it with the words: "Workers of the world unite." This call found a strong, increasing response. It is at present alive everywhere that there is a struggle against exploitation and repression, against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. It is alive in countries which, as a result of the victorious socialist revolution were extended the special honor of constructing a socialist society. It is alive in international solidarity, in the strength of the revolutionary working class movement, in the proponents for a new people's spring. It is alive in the struggle of all those who support peace and social progress.

From here, Berlin, which was liberated from fascist barbarism 38 years ago by the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, the Soviet Union and its heroic forces, and was reborn from the ruins of World War II, we extend our heartfelt greetings to all anti-imperialist freedom fighters, whether in Central America, southern Africa, the Middle East, or other regions of the world.

Dear comrades, dear friends, honored guests, the peoples have a right to economic, social, and cultural progress. Above all they require peace. A nuclear inferno, which would amount to the self-destruction of mankind, must be prevented. Our conference was characterised by this recognition, by the unifying desire to work with all our might for the lofty goal of peace, despite differences in stances to this or that question.

Those who pay homage to confrontation, who imagine not just the earth but the cosmos as a theater of war, who entertain the idea of a first strike and include nuclear catastrophe in their calculations, must not be given a chance. The peoples' striving for peace, realism, and reason in international politics must prove to be stronger.

We are fully and completely in agreement with all those who demand that there should be a halt to the arms race, on which huge resources are expended and wasted and which could benefit the welfare of the peoples. The GDR joins its allies, the USSR and the other countries in the socialist community, in supporting the limitation and reduction of arms, in particular nuclear arms, according to the principle of equality and equal security.

Our motto is disarmament instead of arms escalation, and the continuation of the disarmament process and mutually beneficial international cooperation instead of confrontation.

Assembled to honor Karl Marx, we have announced at this conference our determination to unite our forces in the struggle for peace and social progress. It is our common intent not to expose the world to a nuclear inferno. The present and future generations, mothers and fathers, children and grandchildren should live without the fear of a new world war. They should live in peace.

The international Scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" has ended. Thank you comrades.

## Leaders Meet Delegations 15 April

LD151844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- Members and candidates of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee had friendly meetings with representatives of other participating parties today during breaks at the Karl Marx conference.

Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee, met the Colombian Communist Party delegation, headed by Gilberto Vieira, general Secretary of the Central Committee.

Werner Felfe, secretary of the Central Committee, spoke with Bart Tromp, member of the party executive committee of the Netherlands Labour Party, and the Sri Lanka Communist Party delegation, headed by K.P. Silva, general secretary of the Central Committee.

Joachim Herrmann, secretary of the Central Committee, had a talk with the head of the delegation of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor, Roberto de Almeida, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Werner Krolinkowski had a talk with the Vietnamese Communist Party delegation headed by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Willi Stoph met Rold Hagel, chairman of the Communist Workers' Party of Sweden.

Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the Central Committee, had a talk with the delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party headed by Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Guenther Kleiber had a meeting with the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya led by Mabruq 'Ali Ghayd, member of the General People's Congress.

The participants in the meeting evaluated the broad international attendance and the course of the conference as an expression of the willingness and determination by differing social forces to work resolutely for peace and social progress. During the meetings, opinions on international problems were exchanged. The participants agreed to deepen further the cooperation between their parties.

## Verner Meets CPSU's Romanov

LD151909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met on Friday with a CPSU delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU Leningrad regional committee. The CPSU delegation is participating in the international conference on Karl Marx.

Paul Verner and Grigoriy Romanov both praised the representative and extremely wide-ranging participation of the delegates from communist and working class parties as well as those from revolutionary vanguard parties, revolutionary-democratic, and national-democratic parties and liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties at the international scientific conference. The conference, which is so far successful, is convincing proof of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism in the present struggle to safeguard peace and social progress. They stressed that the protection of peace, as humanity's most precious asset, is the foremost and common interest of all those who -- from either similar or different ideological or political viewpoints -- support a peaceful and more just life for mankind.

The SED and the CPSU are steadfastly guided by the principle that they would further strengthen the full potential of all-round socialism as it currently exists, and would support safeguarding peace and the welfare of the people.

Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin and Konstantin Rusakov; members of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, first deputy director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, participated in the meeting, which proceeded in the spirit of fraternal alliance and close friendship.

## Officials Meet Delegations 16 April

LD162012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 16 Arp 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee had friendly meetings during intermissions on 16 April with representatives of delegations participating in the Karl Marx conference.

Willi Stoph had a conversation with the delegation of the Greek Communist Party led by the general secretary of the Central Committee, Kharilaos Florakis.

Werner Felfe, secretary of the Central Committee, spoke with the delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB), led by Girigissou Gado, member of the Politburo and president of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee.

Horst Sindermann had a discussion with the delegation of the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) led by Central Committee member Yiannis Papadatos.

Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the Central Committee, met the delegation of the Korean Workers' Party led by Kim Chung-nin, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

Guenther Kleiber had an exchange of views with the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (Syria) led by the assistant secretary, Abdulah al-Ahmar.

Egon Krenz had a conversation with the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Noboru Wakabayashi, member of the Central Committee Presidium.

Inge Lange, secretary of the Central Committee, met the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee.

Gerhard Schuerer had an exchange of views with the delegation of the South African Communist Party led by General Secretary Moses Mabhida.

Those who took part in the talks, who discussed during the meetings international problems and questions on the further development of cooperation between the parties, paid tribute to the conference as a significant contribution toward supporting all progressive social forces in the world in their efforts for peace and social progress.

## Honecker Receives USSR Delegation

LD162000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on 16 April the CPSU delegation to the international scientific conference in honor of Karl Marx that is led by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU Leningrad regional committee. Grigoriy Romanov conveyed the fraternal greetings of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, which were warmly reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and his Soviet guest both paid tribute to the extraordinarily broad participation at the conference by delegations of communist, workers' and vanguard parties; national democratic parties; national liberation movements; and socialist and social democratic parties. The course of the conference has been convincing proof of the living strength of Marxism-Leninism in today's struggle for securing peace and social progress.

They affirmed that the defense of peace as the greatest benefit known to mankind is the primary common interest of all those who support a peaceful and socially just life from the same or different philosophical or political points of view.

The SED and the CPSU are unflinchingly guided toward further strengthening real socialism and its total strength and toward employing it to preserve peace and for the benefit of the people.

Erich Honecker spoke about the activities of the communists and all working people of the GDR in Karl Marx year to realize the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. In the future, the SED will do everything to strengthen and deepen the fraternal alliance with the party and country of Lenin as well as the cooperation between the two parties and states toward solving the great tasks of the 1980's.

Grigoriy Romanov spoke about the tenacious work of the Soviet people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on new, decisive steps to improve the developed socialist society in the USSR.

Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin and Konstantin Rusakov and members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag also took part in the meeting, which took place in the spirit of fraternal allegiance and close friendship.

### Honecker, UK CP General Secretary

LD161250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a friendly meeting on Saturday with the Delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain led by its general secretary Gordon McLennan, which is attending the international scientific conference in honor of Karl Marx. Gordon McLennan handed to Erich Honecker an honorary gift from the Communist Party of Great Britain -- a porcelain plate with a portrait of Karl Marx.

Both politicians paid tribute to the international scientific conference and its successful proceedings as a convincing proof of the living power and great current relevance of Karl Marx' teachings in the struggle for peace and social progress. They agreed that securing peace is the most important concern of communists and that they are joining all other progressive social forces in this struggle to make the greatest efforts to stop the peace-endangering course of arms buildup and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the many years of fraternal cooperation between the SED and the Communist Party of Great Britain and reaffirmed their strong desire to further develop it in the spirit of internationalist solidarity.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended the talks.

### LCY Group Holds Meetings

LD162028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, April 16 (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to a conference on Marx, headed by secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Nikola Stojanovic, met the delegation of the Communist Party of Romania, headed by member of the Political-Executive Committee Dumitru Popescu. The LCY delegation also met the delegation of the Polish United Workers Party, headed by Politbureau member and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski.

They discussed relations and further cooperation between the LCY and the friendly [word indistinct] of Poland.

KAEUBLER VIEWS ADELMAN NOMINATION TO ARMS AGENCY

DW151203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch from Washington]

[Text] The decision is made. Kenneth Adelman, one of the most controversial figures of the Reagan administration, has been nominated director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Opposition to the man who is considered to be a dyed-in-the-wool opponent of disarmament agreements was strong; however, the Reagan administration, which unconditionally backed Adelman's nomination to the high post, has the majority in the Senate, therefore, the decision was bound to turn out a 57-42 vote for the man whom the President personally proposed for the post of director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Prior to the Senate vote, influential politicians of both parties warned that the nomination of Adelman, who said that disarmament talks should only be conducted to soothe the public, would raise extremely critical questions. Senator Claiborne Pell, Republican, noted that Adelman was entirely imcompetent in the field of arms control. Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat, stated that Adelman was a person who did not believe in arms control. Senator Mark Hatfield, Republican, charged that Adelman was committed to armament much rather than arms control. Influential circles in the U.S. capital consider the nomination to be extremely alarming.

In the last analysis it is not the person which matters as much as the future strategy that will be pursued by the head of the U.S. arms control agency regarding the crucial issue of arms reduction and disarmament. As a result of an embarrassing indiscretion, the existence of lists was revealed with the names of 18 officials of the arms control agency who were to be fired because they show too much zeal in bringing about disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union in Geneva at any cost. Doesn't this indiscretion disclose that Adelman was informed of this dubious affair even before he was nominated chief of the agency?

If Adelman is to head the U.S. arms control agency, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, President Reagan's authority will be undermined as a result of the tight majority vote and general opposition to the nomination. At home and abroad U.S. policy will be considered as mere hypocrisy and play-acting, the bourgeois paper states, because Mr Adelman is everything but a suitable candidate able to convince all those who have doubts about Washington's policy to the contrary.

TV COMMENTS ON MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD180205 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 83

[From "The Week" program]

[Text] Last week the MSZMP Central Committee reviewed the country's position during a 2-day meeting. According to the published resolution, this review was done without aiming for completeness but toward enabling the public to get a clear picture of the more important tasks. Every discussion had its own atmosphere and e ch message had a dominant theme complemented by additional elements. If my understanding of the meeting is correct, then it was characterized by modest optimism.

The dominant theme, which was the strengthening and improvement of our economy as the precondition for all other joint action, can be read from the resolution and this also characterized the debate.

The debate of the Central Committee which preceded the passing of the resolution is the internal affair of the party, however; it is a national public matter whether or not the possible steps were discussed in a spirit of unity, as historical experience has shown that there is no effective action in socialist countries without inner unity in the party.

Today, when Hungary lives and works in conditions which are harder than it previously was used to and when the struggle for our future to be based on stable foundations is likely to be hard for years to come, it is particularly important that agreement in the Central Committee is complete regarding the further development of our system of economic management characterized by the spirit of reform.

Even in the worsened international situation and admidst social relations which have become more complex, the resolution sees the possibility for initiative and for the strengthening of entrepreneurial spirit in further developing the system of ways and means of democracy; in other words, for overcoming the problems of today and for catching up with those ahead of us.

And now let me make a completely independent remark. The resolution of the Central Committee in more than one respect addresses the need for order and discipline. I would like to turn up the volume of this demand because I feel that the sensory receivers of our society are not sensitive enough in this respect at the present time. Although I am convinced that people's fondness for order follows reasonably precisely their interest in work, I see a burning need for a radical increase in the requirements on management.

Although I now change the subject, I shall remain in the original circle of ideas. In Berlin this past week, representatives of communist, socialist, and other progressive parties exchanged views on the spiritual inheritance of Marx on the occasion of the centenary of the death of the revolutionary and scientist. The Hungarian contributor, Istvan Sarlos, spoke, among other things, about the fact that Marx fixed neither deadlines for the new society nor criteria which are true in every time and circumstance. He knew that that was impossible. The sense of reality -- or what is humanly possible and what is not -- is at least as important a quality of a revolutionary as the courage of a volunteer to overthrow a rotten regime. With some self-irony, we Hungarians may say of ourselves today that although our revolutionary predecessors never achieved full victory unaided, nevertheless in the past 25 years, in their possession of power, the country's communist leaders have not once failed in terms of this sense of reality. May God keep this quality of theirs.

BUDAPEST REPORTS DEATH OF WRITER GYULA ILLYES

LD162326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Hungarian culture has suffered an irreparable loss. Gyula Illyes died. The three-times Kossuth Prize-winning writer died at the age of 81.

He was born in Racegrespuszta, Tolna County. He studied in Budapest and joined leftwing student movements at an early age. He took part in the sessions of the Galilei circle and was a member of the Socialist Students' Association. After the suppression of the Council Republic, he was persecuted for his political activity. He emigrated in 1920. After Vienna and Berlin, he spent 5 years in Paris. During this time, he wrote his first poems in Hungarian emigree papers. After his return he belonged to the circle of Lajos Kassak, but by this time, he was already publishing in NYUGAT.

Concluding his first surrealistic period, he joined the newly organized movement of populist writers. His epoch-making work, "People of the Puszta," was published in 1936. After the death of Babits, Illyes edited the journal MAGYAR CSILLAG, which replaced NYUGAT. In 1934, he and Lajos Nagy took part in the first congress of Soviet writers. He played a role in the spiritual preparation and organization of the Marciusi Front.

After the liberation Gyula Illyes was one of the leaders of the National Peasant Party and was also an assembly member. In his literary work, philosophical and dramatic ideas now came to the forefront and his first dramas were produced. Among them, "Example of Ozora," "Torch-Flame," and "Gyoergy Dozsa" were great successes.

Gyula Illyes had also been active in many ways in public life. He was a member of the Presidium of the Hungarian Writers' Association, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and the National Peace Council. He was vice president in both Hungarian and international pen clubs. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize three times, the Order of Banner wreathed with laurels, and the Order of Banner embellished with rubies. He was given the International Grand Prix of Poetry in Belgium and France, the Herder Prize in Vienna, and the Magdello Prize in Italy.

With the death of Illyes, Hungarian culture has suffered an irreparable loss, says the obituary of the Patriotic People's Front, the Ministry of Culture and Education, and the Hungarian Writers' Association.

SPOKESMAN CALLS WALESA REPORT 'ABSURDITY'

NC181334 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 18 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa was arrested today while driving to Warsaw, according to a U.S. television team that witnessed the incident.

The Americans, who were themselves subjected to a 15-minute police check, said that the Solidarity leader was riding with Father Henryk Jankowski in the latter's Mercedes at the time of the arrest. They saw the Mercedes, accompanied by a police car, vanish in the direction of Olsztynek, about 100 km (about 60 miles) south of Gdansk.

But a police spokesman at Olsztynek, queried by telephone, said that as far as he knew Mr Walesa had not been arrested, and he described the report as an "absurdity." The spokesman admitted, however, he had seen Mr Walesa driving to Warsaw, implying that perhaps the Solidarity leader had been stopped and allowed to continue his journey. The spokesman said that Mr Walesa would arrive in Warsaw shortly.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN ON MAY DAY PROTEST

OW160120 Hong Kong AFP in English 0050 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Copenhagen, April 15 (AFP) -- The outlawed Polish trade union Solidarity intends to organize demonstrations for May 1 no matter what threats the authorities make, Jerzy Milewski, the movement's spokesman in Western Europe, said here today. Mr Milewski, in Copenhagen for talks with the Danish Federation of Labour, heads Solidarity's International Information Office in Brussels, and is a former member of the trade union's executive committee in Gdansk.

He stressed at a press conference here today that Solidarity does all it possibly can to avoid provocations, but that it is the authorities themselves that often whip up tensions. A large number of people still pay dues to Solidarity even though this must be done through secret channels, the exiled union spokesman said.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's recent declaration following meetings with the organization's underground committee last weekend is an indication of the backing and influence the movement still enjoys, Mr Milewski added.

POLICE PREVENT GHETTO COMMEMORATION INCIDENTS

NC171554 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 17 (AFP) -- More than 1,000 people participated here today in an "independent commemoration," organized by persons closely linked with the banned labor union Solidarity, of the 40th anniversary of the rising of the Warsaw ghetto.

Vast numbers of policemen were deployed throughout the former ghetto and prevented demonstrators from decorating a commemorative plaque with flowers or staging a march. The police also stopped many people to verify their identities and questioned a large number. Later, the police permitted the crowd to march about 500 meters (yards) to the monument to the heroes of the ghetto.

A bouquet was laid at the base of the monument and the crowd listened in silence to the reading of a letter from Mark Edelman, the last survivor of the Ghetto rebels' headquarters staff. He refused to join in official ceremonies and has been sent by authorities to reside at Lodz in central Poland.

After about 30 minutes, a policeman, using a loudspeaker, called on the crowd to disperse. The particpants heeded the order and there were no incidents.

GLEMP SPEAKS ON CHURCH ROLE, MEETS WITH WALESA

PAP Reports 17 February Sermon

LD172149 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 April -- The copy of the black madonna icon of Jasna Gora will tour all the dioceses in Poland once more to mark the 600th anniversary of the icon and the beginning holy year of 1983. The highlight of the religious ceremonies in Warsaw -- where the tour begins -- is the pontifical mass concelebrated by Warsaw bishops in front of St. Ann's church on Sunday, April 17.

During the mass Polish primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp delivered a sermon. Referring to the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II, he called on the believers to pray for favourable course of the visit and its good results. The primate also discussed the role of the church in fostering the principled organised [word indistinct] and made mention of the efforts towards national reconciliation which he said has taken place in a long process of dialogue, with respect for human dignity.

AFP Report on Sermon

NC171419 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 (AFP) -- Polish primate Josef Glemp said at an open-air mass here today that efforts over the 16 months since martial law was declared to reach what the government called "a national understanding" and the church [word indistinct] had failed.

Speaking to a congregation tens of thousands strong outside the church of St [word indistinct], he called on the Virgin Mary to "open the doors of prisons and hearts". The crowd was a kilometre (half a mile) deep. Militia patrols turned cars away from the area.

"We have wasted our words trying to find synonyms for reconciliation and concord but neither words nor gestures have achieved the anticipated effect," Cardinal Glemp said of the situation in Poland since martial law was declared in December, 1981, and lifted a year later. Only a major dialogue, backed up with goodwill gestures, would bring the two sides closer together, he said.

Referring to the planned June visit of Pope John Paul II, he made a plea for the dignity of the individual to be respected, whatever his race, opinion or education. But he was careful to avoid any reference to the counter demonstrations being organised by the underground leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity for Labour Day May 1. Former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has come out in support of these demonstrations. He limited himself to saying that Poles faced a decisive year for the future of their country.

As he left the ceremony on his way to the Baltic port of Gdansk, where he was to preside over the induction of a new auxiliary bishop, which Mr Walesa is expected to attend, the crowd chanted historic patriotic songs dating back to the time of the partition and made "V" for victory signs, a rallying symbol for Solidarity supporters.

Meets With Walesa

NC171732 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, April 17 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, met privately here today with the Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp, sources here said.

The half-hour meeting focused on the police questioning of Mr Walesa and his wife this week following Mr Walesa's announcement that he had held a secret meeting with fugitive members of Solidarity's underground leadership, a religious source said.

Cardinal Glemp was in Gdansk to preside over the installation of a new auxiliary bishop, Msgr Tadeusz Goclowski, in his Baltic port city. He met with Mr Walesa in the Gdansk basilica prior to the installation ceremony.

A heavy police force was patrolling the old city, where the basilica is located.

PARTICIPANTS ARRIVE IN SZCZECIN FOR YOUTH RALLY

LD151433 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Today Szczecin is the venue of a great patriotic demonstration of young people from the Polish western and northern territories. Under the slogan "We Are Standing Guard Over the Odra" it is a follow-up of the Polish youth rally held in that city 37 years ago.

Thousands of young inhabitants of areas on the Odra and the Baltic, as well as delegations of youth from other voivodships, have arrived in Szczecin in order to demonstrate -- as in 1946 -- their patriotism and protest against all those who speak ever-louder about a change of the European order set up by the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

Among those who came to Szczecin are also former participants in the youth rally in 1946. The highlight of the demonstration will be the evening meeting at the Chrobry ramparts in Szczecin, which, just like 37 years ago, will be preceded by a solemn oath by the young.

Many events have been taking place in the city since morning. One of them was a popular-scientific session under the slogan "We Are Standing Guard Over the Odra" in the culture house of the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin.

[Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 15 April adds: Nearly 10,000 people are taking part in the demonstration. All voivodships of western and northern Poland are represented. Among the invited guests are: Stanislaw Kalkus, Waldemar Swirgon, Jerzy Jaskiernia, representatives of the ZSL Supreme Committee, representatives of the SD Central Committee, and representatives of the government.]

SOLIDARITY RADIO TRANSMITTER SHUT DOWN

LD151528 Warsaw PAP in English 1439 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw 15 April -- Security forces here last Wednesday night located and busted another radio transmitter which was used to beam programmes hostile to Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU reported today. The programmes were edited by the underground structures of the former "solidarnosc" trade union, the paper said.

According to preliminary estimates by Polish counter-intelligence experts, the device is a powerful transmitter and is the kind of high-quality equipment used by Western intelligence centres, an interior ministry's investigation bureau officer was cited saying.

RADIO SOLIDARITY BROADCASTS APPEAL, SLOGAN

OW152044 Paris AFP in English 2026 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 (AFP) -- Radio Solidarity, the voice of the banned trade union, tonight accused Polish authorities of hiding from the people "the great inquiry under way in the international arena" of the "caste" now ruling Poland.

The attack on the government was made in a pirate broadcast that could be picked up for several minutes in the center of the city before a strong surge of pop music from another radio source drowned it out.

The broadcast, which was announced by signs painted on walls here, followed the announcement that police had discovered a powerful radio transmitter belonging to the outlawed union. In its interrupted broadcast. the radio said that the delay allowed Poland by the International Labor Organization (ILO) for the preparation of its defense of its policy on trade unions had just expired. The "only response" that the Polish Government has given to this demand for an explanation, the radio said, is "a threat to leave the organization." "No matter what they do," the radio added, "the inquiry will continue."

Citing the attitude adopted by the Polish representative before the international commission on the rights of man, the radio reported that Warsaw had simply clung to the principle of non-interference in any country's internal affairs. "That is exactly the same way that a bandit who is robbing his victim in an alley defends his actions," the radio speaker said.

The broadcast, which opened with an appeal to unions throughout the world to intervene in favor of Solidarity members brought before Polish courts, ended with a slogan: "Solidarity will not allow itself to be divided, destroyed or muzzled."

Earlier today, the communist party daily newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU announced the seizure, two days ago, of a transmitter of a type used by "Western intelligence services" in a Warsaw apartment. The newspaper added that several people, who were acting on behalf of Solidarity, had been arrested. However, it did not mention a precise number.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES CEMA WITH USSR'S RYZHKOV

AU161535 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which visited [past tense as heard] our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; and Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu. Also present were Comrades Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Olimp Chukanov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee -- both members of the delegation -- and USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Tyazhelnikov.

The leader of the delegation conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as wishes for health and for new successes in his activities at the head of the party and state. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and conveyed to Comrade Yuriy Andropov warm greetings and best wishes for health and for new and important successes in his activities.

During their meeting the sides emphasized with satisfaction the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and reasserted the joint desire to further expand and strengthen the cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union in political, economic, scientific-technical, and other areas. They expressed the conviction that extensively expanding bilateral cooperation is in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of building socialism and communism in the two countries, and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

During their talk, the sides stressed the special attention that Romania and the Soviet Union attach to CEMA activities, and highlighted their determination to further endeavor to expand cooperation among the states and to intensify specialization and cooperation in industry, agriculture and other economic sectors. They stressed that the CEMA socialist member states currently have a great potential for securing with their own forces energy and raw material supplies, for solving the most complex technological problems, and for generally dealing with the basic factors of their socioeconomic progress.

Along that line, they stressed the importance of the forthcoming CEMA summit meeting, and expressed the confidence that that meeting will establish measures designed to improve and perfect the activities of that organization, to ensure the further development of each national economy and to help implement programs designed to raise the level of material and cultural well-being of our peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Ryzhkov Delegation's Departure

AU161809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/4/1983 -- A delegation of the CC of the CPSU headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP left Bucharest on April 16.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER PUDKOV

AU161341 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/4/1983 -- On Saturday, April 16, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received I.I. Pudkov, minister of machine building for the light and food industries and household appliances of the Soviet Union. The ascending course was highlighted on the occasion of the relations of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and the determination was expressed to identify new fields and possibilities of expanding and diversifying them.

RIBICIC ARRIVES, 'WARMLY WELCOMED' BY CEAUSESCU

AU180818 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a delegation of the LCY led by Comrade Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Bucharest this morning on a friendly working visit.

Comrade Mitja Ribicic was warmly welcomed at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The two party leaders shook hands in a friendly manner and embraced. Also present at the airport were Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Ilie Verdet, Dumitru Popescu, Petru Enache, Miu Dobrescu, Mihai Gere, and other officials, as well as Yugoslav Ambassador to Bucharest Milos Melovski and members of the embassy staff. The airport building displayed portraits of the two party leaders, framed by the Romanian and Yugoslav flags. A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of Yugoslavia and Romania were played. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mitja Ribicic reviewed the honor guard. Pioneers gave them flowers.

The Romanian people are convinced that the current meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic will mark an important point in the chronicle of Romanian-Yugoslav relations and give new impetus to developing the cooperation and solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples, in their mutual interests and in the interests of the cause of socialism, independence, peace, security, understanding, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0916 GMT on 18 April, reporting on Ribicic's arrival in Romania "for a friendly, working visit," lists as members of the LCY delegation: Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee. TANJUG adds: "Yugoslav-Romanian party talks are expected to start immediately and be resumed in the afternoon."]

FIRE BREAKS OUT, DEVICE EXPLODES IN PRISTINA

AU151739 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Here is an announcement of the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs:

Today at about 1015 hours [0815 GMT] a fire broke out in the basement of the Pristina Main Post Office. The responsible officials of the Post, Telegraph, and Telephone work organization have announced that the transit and intercity telephone exchange will be partly restored to operational capability during the day and are expected to be completely restored within 5 to days. Material damage has not been determined so far. An investigation is in progress.

The Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs has announced that last night at about 2020 hours [1820 GMT], an unknown device thrown from the immediate vicinity exploded between the salesrooms of the Treska and Jugoplastika organizations in the Marshal Tito Street in Pristina. The explosion was quite strong and caused minor material damage. An investigation is in progress.

Details on Post Office Fire

AU151823 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] A fire broke out this morning at 1015 hours [0815 GMT] in the basement of the Main Post Office in Pristina, which houses the storage area for material supplies, the electrical generating plant, heating cables and communication cables linking the Kosovo Post, Telegraph, and Telephones with the rest of the country and the outside world.

Professional teams of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs took note during the early stages of the investigation that the fire swept through the part of the basement where part of the archives and of the supplies are stored, where the 3-meter-long coaxial cable which is used to establish communication with the rest of the country and the outside world is also located, as well as the plan supplying the center called Metaconta 10-C. This disrupted telephone and telegraph connections with Titova Mitrovica, Belgrade, and the outside world, with the local centrals in the Kosovo area, and with the No 2 telephone center, whose number begins with No 3.

The Kosovo Post Office announced that special connections would be installed within 1 to 1 and 1/2 hours. The transit center and the center for intercity connections would become partly operational during the day and are expected to be in full operation within 5-6 days.

The Pristina firefighting team took part in extinguishing the fire. The extent of material damage has not yet been assessed. The Secretariat for Internal Affairs has interrogated 5 people in connection with the fire so far. Investigations are continuing; carried by the Pristina Circuit Court authorities, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and authorized officials of the provincial and communal secretariats for internal affairs, with the participation of criminology teams.

TANJUG, POLITIKA REPLY TO ZERI I POPULLIT CLAIM

AU151245 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 April on page 6 carries an 800-word TANJUG commentary on a TIRANA ZERI I POPULLIT 2 April editorial entitled "New Yugoslav Concessions to Soviet Social Imperialism."

In the commentary, TANJUG refutes ZERI I POPULLIT claims that Yugoslavia has signed agreements with the USSR during the recent visit of Soviet Premier Tikhonov to Yugoslavia which "open a wide field for the Soviet Union" and that Yugoslavia is an "increasingly more aligned country." After saying that ZERI I POPULLIT again announced that Yugoslavia would collapse, a claim that was made for the first time by Enver Hoxha on 1 July 1948, the TANJUG commentary concludes:

"Judging by Enver Hoxha's newspaper, it is good fortune that there exists a Tirana and in it the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT which knows and sees all. The world can be calm, for Tirana and ZERI I POPULLIT are on duty to explain everything.

"Only one should not ask them to explain what is happening in Albania."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 April on page 4 also carries the identical version of this TANJUG commentary.

USSR ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE ON U.S. ARMS TALKS

LD151735 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today, Friday, received the Ambassador of the USSR to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov who delivered him messages from the Soviet leadership for the Yugoslav leaders. The messages pertain to the results of the recently ended stage in the Soviet-American negotiations on restricting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, and to the situation in the strategic arms talks in Geneva.

ZAGREB COMMENTS ON SOVIET VIEW OF INDOCHINA

LD172117 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 apr 83

[Text] The USSR fully endorses the line taken by Vietnam, Laos and the present Kampuchean regime in southeast Asia and is ready to cooperate in action to settle relations in that part of the world. This was said during talks with the ambassadors of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea by Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister. Here is a report by Radivoje Rabrenovic, Yugoslav radio and TV permanent correspondent in Moscow.

Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea has produced no results more significant than those obtained by the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. Moscow was worried in this context about the attitude of the nonaligned countries regarding Vietnamese military intervention, and the decisions of the summits in Havana and New Delhi about the empty Kampuchean seat at both meetings of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries were accepted with relief.

Hardly 40 days have elapsed between the satisfaction that was experienced by the fact that the Kampuchean seat was left empty in New Delhi and the present new assessments. Moscow now claims that there are no official Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, but volunteers from Vietnam, and that their presence in Kampuchea is fully in keeping with the UN Charter and with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. If this had not been written after everything was said in the United Nations and at the Nonaligned Summit one would find it very hard indeed to believe in something of this kind.

According to the Soviet press, the Americans are again responsible for Vietnamese military actions in the Thai border areas, and so are Thailand and other ASEAN countries. Thai ruling circles, it is noted in Moscow, go on marching along a dangerous road. Military actions against Thailand in which the forces of Heng Samrin's regime and the Vietnamese Army are taking part -- the latter now being called volunteers by Moscow -- are allegedly the result of nonacceptance of peaceful proposals from Hanoi.

Increasing international interest in the events in this area has probably contributed to a temporary calming down of the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border but has been at the same time severely denounced in Moscow. Besides, Vietnam appears to have worries along its own border with China and at this time would perhaps be glad not to alarm Thailand further. The only question is: For how long will this go on, since Thailand does not accept Hanoi's conditions for peace which Moscow officially, as Gromyko said, supports and considers to be very constructive.

STAMBOLIC CABLES SIHANOUK ON DK NATIONAL DAY

LD160940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] On the occasion of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] National Day Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram of cordial congratulations on behalf of the Presidency to President Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The telegram expresses Yugoslavia's full support for the efforts of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to achieve a peaceful political solution of the Kampuchean problem in keeping with the United Nations resolutions and in the spirit of the principles of the policy of nonalignment.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM KARL MARX CONFERENCE

LD172123 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] An LCY delegation led by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has returned to Belgrade from Berlin. The delegation took part in the work of the international conference entitled "Karl Marx and Our Time -- Struggle for Peace and Social Progress."

RELEVANCE OF KARL MARX CONFERENCE ASSESSED

LD152048 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] In connection with the main event in honor of the centenary of Karl Marx's death, the recent meeting in Berlin of delegations of 136 communist, workers, socialist and social-democratic parties and movements, organized by the SED, perhaps that basic Marxist question should be asked: Were Marx alive today what would he say? Here is Zrnka Novak:

Let us say outright that to celebrate the anniversary of a personality whose ideas set in motion the epoch but which have not yet been fulfilled in their totality -- the community of liberated proletarians without mediation by representatives of the state or the party -- is a somewhat uncritical act and thus also un-Marxist.

Therefore, were Marx alive, he would perhaps be the first to protest against such memorial customs which transform a thought, the basic aim of which has been to change the world, into a doctrine of set rules or into a catechism for post-revolutionary institutions. We live in a time 100 years after Marx's death and we are still asking ourselves -- and giving various answers -- how much the world in fact has changed. The answers to this question torment the present-day workers' movement and shape a multitude of various currents and tributaries of the mainstream which, in confusion, faces identical historical enigmas. Capitalism still exists, it repeats the cycles of its crisis and takes our planet again and again to the brink of catastrophe. Societies which have carried out the revolutionary take-over of the means of labor are becoming increasingly institutionally ossified because, since they depend on the existing international division of labor, they cannot carry out the process of the emanicipation of labor alone.

The anniversary of Karl Marx's death coincides with yet another great economic crisis, a crisis which affects everybody, regardless of the nature of the social property relations. It coincides with a repeated threat to peace. What could this memorial gathering of the international workers' movement in Berlin say to all this? What could the delegations of the great traditional parties say be way of consolation to their comrades from newly-liberated countries and liberation movements from other continents? They could say that there are different paths to socialism and that there are also different interpretations of the ideas of the classic of Marxism, depending on the degree of the development of each nation and its working class, on the inherited forms of democratic institutions and freedoms. What then is common to all of us? What is common is the participation in crisis, the greatest since the thirties, and the fear for peace.

But even this which is common to us can be defended in the sphere of the international workers' movement only under the conditions of equal participation and with authentic national contributions by the movement in every single country. The time of internationalist uniform ideological centers has gone forever, as has the monopolistic appropriation of Karl Marx's immortal theoretical legacy. In the face of a possible catastrophe and threats to peace, all are equally responsible.

The Berlin international gathering of communist and workers' parties has expressed this with various nuances and accents. For Karl Marx -- were he alive -- in all likelihood this would not have been enough. But, 100 years after his death our stratified bloc reality does not allow for anything else.

## ASSEMBLY BODY ON SECURITY IN FOREIGN COOPERATION

AU161930 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- International scientific, cultural-educational, and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and other countries in the world has become a suitable channel for intelligence, propaganda, and even subversive activities against our society in the last few years. Together with this assessment, the Committee for Internal Affairs of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber concluded at its session today that it is necessary to strengthen the activity of all social subjective factors charged with the task of guaranteeing security to see to it that the expanding international cooperation will not be to the detriment of the vital interests of our country.

Security -- First Concern

A report prepared by the Federal Institute for International Scientific Educational, Cultural, and Technical Cooperation was used by the delegates as a basis for their discussion on this topic. From this report, as well as from the speech at the committee session by Miljenko Zrelec, director of the institute, it is clear that together with an understandable wish of the foreigners to collect as much information about us as possible, the lack of vigilance and organization in international cooperation and in the contacts in this field also contributed to endangering the security of our country.

At the session of the committee (chaired by Rajko Jecmenica), our country's need to further expand this cooperation, to participate in the international division of labor and to exchange experience and knowledge was not for a moment called in question. After all, this is deeply in accordance with the principles of our international policy. It was stressed, however, that no concessions should be made to anyone, that the country's security and its resistance to hostile activities are priority tasks and that, therefore, the self-protection attitude of all the subjective factors that in any way come into contact with representatives of foreign countries should be raised to a considerably higher level.

The following were marked as problems in this field: the lack of coordination among the factors of international cooperation, which has been considerably decentralized in recent years; violations of regulations concerning security of information; neglecting self-protection duties; as well as pronounced occurrences of privatization of contacts with foreign partners. In this context, the delegates had no information on university and school cooperation, although it is known that for years universities and schools have been the usual channels of indoctrination of our youth; nor was there information on business-technical cooperation, which is within the jurisdiction of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

Cooperation or Espionage

Despite this, certain delegates were preplexed and even astounded by the data presented today, because it turned out that nobody has been called to account so far for very serious failures. Responsibility for violating regulations in this field was discussed, and it was said that these regulations should be reexamined. Stressing that democratization does not exclude organization, the delegates pointed to the need to introduce uniform records in the field of international cooperation because it turned out that they are often duplicated in dealing with the same issues. It was also proposed that the possibility for unifying scientific-technical and business-technological cooperation should be explored, since they are difficult to separate anyway.

It should be noted that the Law on Projects Registration in this field was adopted on 1 January 1981, but is not being implemented even now. That is why it could happen, Tatjana Holjevac-Koren stressed, that three of our organizations of associated labor cooperate at the same time with three different U.S. firms in the field of maritime exploration without having any contacts among themselves.

MAMULA, ARMY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CSSR

LD180958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0918 GMT 18 apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 18 (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for national defence, left here today, Monday, at the head of a Yugoslav

People's Army delegation for a working visit to Czechoslovakia. While in Czechoslovakia, he will visit some units and institutions of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces and with his hosts discuss a futher promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY OUTLINED

LD161029 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Hungary plan in the current 1981-1985 five-year period to exchange commodities and services to the value of 4.3 billion dollars, or 80 percent more than in the previous five-year period.

Trade last year totalled 548 million dollars, that is 10 percent more than in 1981.

The trade volume in both directions is the result of long standing fine relations in all fields of Yugoslav and Hungarian economic life, particularly in trade, cooperation, border traffic and scientific-technological cooperation. The relations which have been still further strengthened by the visit of Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic to Hungary late last March.

Although the volume of trade is below the two countries' economic possibilites, the structure of mutual exchanges is favourable for both countries and it corresponds to their needs.

In keeping with the protocol for 1983 Yugoslav commodity exports to Hungary will total 290 million dollars, and Hungarian exports to Yugoslavia 280 million dollars, while Yugoslav exports of services to Hungary will reach 50 million dollars and Hungarian to Yugoslavia 60 million dollars.

For the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary it is characteristic that cooperation in the industrial production totals 40 percent of the overall trade. Some 70 percent of this cooperation is realized in machinebuilding and the production of equipment.

One of the oldest and most stable arrangements is the cooperation in the production of trucks between the Yugoslav enterprise Ikarus of Belgrade and the Hungarian enterprise Raba Od Djer.

An important long-term agreement on coproduction with partners from neighbouring Hungary has been underway since 1981 with Yugoslav major automobile producer Crvena Zastava of Kragujevac. In keeping with the agreement 10,100 automobiles will be exported to Hungary in exchange for spare parts for vehicles made within Crvena Zastava production programme.

Yugoslavia and Hungary successfully develop small border traffic which registers a 10 percent increase every year. The value of small border traffic last year totalled 76 million dollars in both directions.

The Panonija fair in Subotica in Yugoslavia and a similar fair is Szeged in Hungary particularly contribute to the development of small-border traffic between the two countries.